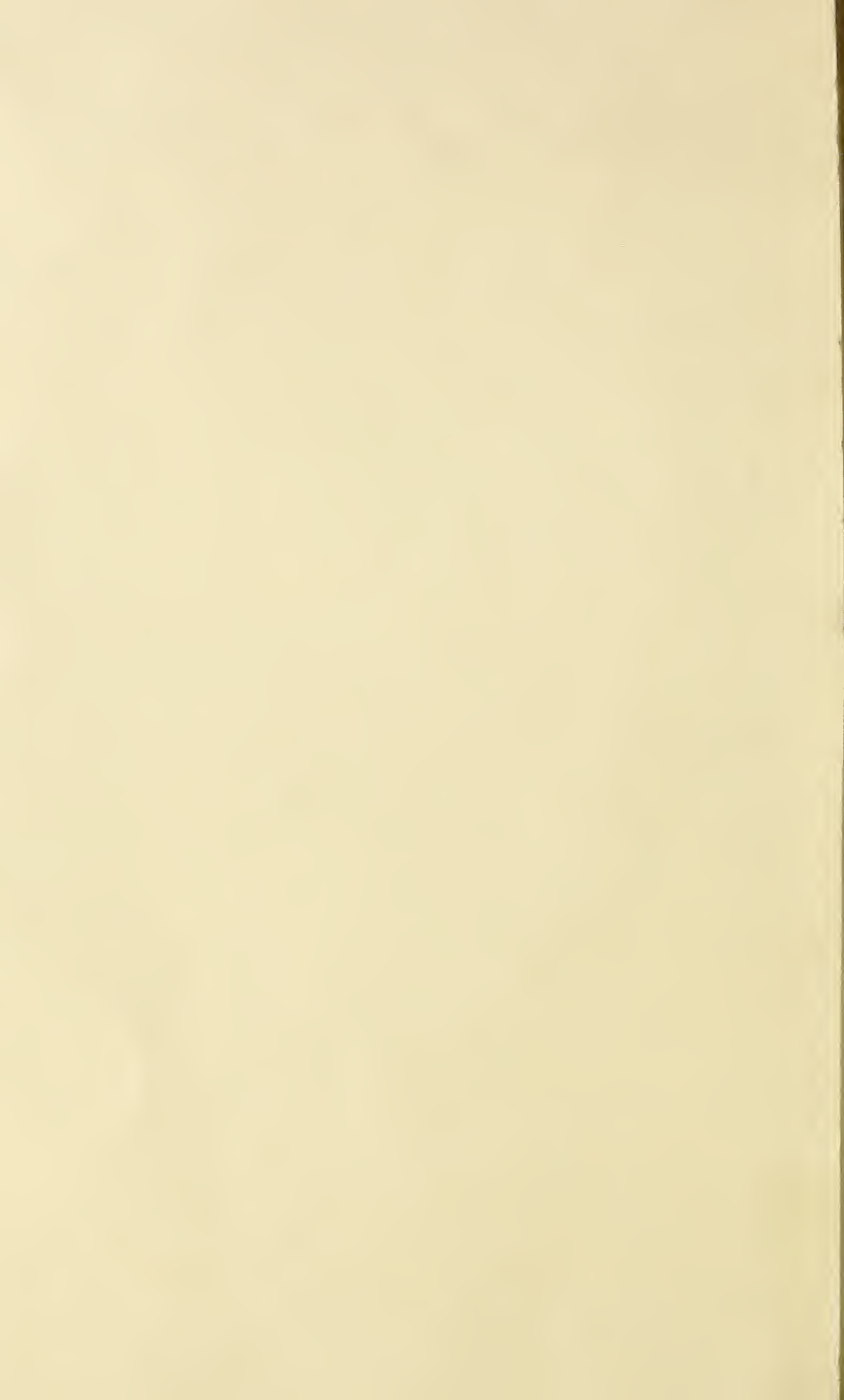


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Necessity alone compels us to admit that THE STUDENT cannot meet its obligations by the good will only of its subscribers. Money is our theme, money is our cry. We must have money. Probably it is something of self-degradation to acknowledge our dependence for support upon the vulgar commodity. We are, however, but mortal. Printers must be satisfied, and money alone can fill the void. Hence—and here comes the application—*pay up*.

The Agricultural Convention and Farmers' Institute was held in Columbus, Jan. 14-16. At the same time meetings of various organizations were held, and among them was that of the Agricultural Students' Union. About one hundred members were present, and the permanency of the Union is now unquestioned.

A Board of Control was elected, and this board met at once to prepare the plans of coexperimental work all over

the State. Letters of instruction have been sent to all the members who signified their desire to aid in and help the carrying on of the work. In the March issue of THE STUDENT full data will be given, and the objects and work of the Union will be fully put forth.

One of the pleasant features of the Convention was the holding of one of the afternoon sessions in the University chapel.

At an early hour in the afternoon, the members arrived at the grounds and were conducted through the campus, laboratories and buildings. The dairy laboratory was in operation, the students at work separating the milk and making butter and cheese. About two hours were spent in review of the work of the University, and then the regular session began. At the close, all repaired to the reception rooms of Hayes Hall, where an elegant lunch was served. Toasts were made, and responded to by prominent speakers of the State, and the occasion was one to be remembered, and was pleasant in every particular.

The fourth anniversary of the Townshend Agricultural Society was held on the evening of February 11. The whole program was replete with good things and showed that the agricultural boys could prepare a program, from a literary point of view, as good as any regular literary society. The enrollment of the Townshend Society is greater than any other literary organization in the University, and the work done is fully as instructive and entertaining. It is a sad fact that, owing to the crowded condition of affairs, this association must be content with a meeting room that is used for daily recitations. Efforts have time and again been made by the students for more enticing quarters, that they may do better work, but it seems that the only hope is to wait until more buildings are erected.

## BANQUET

Tendered to the Members of the Agricultural Convention and Farmers' Institute, by the

Ohio State University Wednesday,  
January 16, 1896.

Thomas F. Hunt, Toastmaster.

### Toasts.

The University and Its Guests: President James H. Canfield.

The Farmer and the State: Governor Asa S. Bushnell.

Farmers' Institutes: Mr. Alva Agee.

The University and the Farmer: Hon. L. N. Bonham.

Agricultural Education: Prof. C. S. Plumb.

The Educated Farmer: Mr. J. F. Greene.

[Stenographer's Report.]

### Response of President J. H. Canfield.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The toastmaster has very wisely limited me to three minutes, and I simply extend to you a very hearty welcome to the University, to the campus and to the hospitality of this banquet. It really seems to be a work of supererogation on my part to attempt to welcome you to your own. This institution belongs to you. It does not belong to me. It is not mine. It does not belong to the Faculty. It is not created for our purposes; it is created for your purposes. It is yours and your children's. You have, yourselves, by public taxation, established this institution. We do not always submit to taxation willingly, but you yourselves have very willingly made this institution what it is. We are simply here, gentlemen, as your hired men. That is exactly the position we occupy, and which we are very glad

to occupy; the position that I believe every official ought to occupy, being in the highest and best sense of that word, the hired men of the whole people; every official, from His Excellency the Governor down to the janitor at the State House or of this institution. And therefore, gentlemen, we are very glad you have come to your own, and only wish you would come a great deal oftener and wish you had come a great deal sooner. We are just a little bit surprised that you are willing to do so much here and apparently care so little about the results. [Laughter.] We are surprised that you are willing to pay out so much money and have such unbounded confidence in us that you don't care where it goes. It is time, gentlemen, that this University was recognized as having two phases, two sides. One side is the instruction that is possible because of the sacrifice that you have made for the sake of your children. But the other side is equally as important as instruction. As I said last evening, to a little gathering of young men, the Agricultural Student Union, this University has as one of its highest commendations, one of the greatest and strongest reasons for its existence, the fact that it brings together upon this campus a body of expert, well-trained, intelligent, industrious, earnest, unpurchaseable, unbribeable, and largely unprejudiced men; who are here in your service, who are here to tell you the last and best thing that has been said or done in any line that is of interest to you. And there ought not to be, gentlemen, an association of any kind in this State, agricultural, industrial, educational or commercial, that does not feel that the University is its best friend, its most beneficent friend, its wisest adviser and counselor; and that the University is the very center of the best life of the organization.

It was my privilege and good fortune for four years before coming here



to be in a State in which every single State organization had its headquarters at the State University, had the desk of the secretary there, or kept its papers and records there, or met there every year, holding that institution to be the very center of its own life. Annual meetings were always held there; all business was transacted there; and I know nothing, gentlemen, that brought that University into such close touch with the entire State, that so quickened the life of the entire State, that gave as much intelligent activity in that State, as that sort of recognition of the State University by all the organizations of the State. I certainly hope that that time is coming here. I am sorry to say that we can not ask the different organizations to meet with us at the present time, because we have not any place for our own meetings. You met this afternoon in the largest room on this campus, a room that seats the very large number of four hundred. We have very nearly one thousand students here in the University. That means that less than half of our students can be brought together in any room. Where do we go at commencement time? Under a tent, and if it is bad weather we do not go at all! We can not. So we could not at present satisfactorily care for all these organizations. But, gentlemen, we hope and pray and believe that this is the last year we will ever be found without an assembly hall worthy of this institution, in which we can gather hereafter all of the industrious, intelligent and earnest working people of this State. We believe that these organizations ought to come here, and we hope to bring them here. We hope to make this the home of all these organizations, precisely as the Universities of the other States are the homes of these different organizations. So when I welcome you here tonight to your own, not to anything we possess, I hope it is but the beginning of a long

series of meetings, every one of which shall find this campus its center and the effective agency of the University at its service. The only thing I can say now to welcome you here tonight, is to meet you at the outer gate in just the same kind spirit as the English boy meets his master as he drives up from the city, and says, "I bid you welcome, master."

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Response of Governor Asa S. Bushnell.

*Ladies and Gentlemen and Farmers of this great Commonwealth of Ohio* (I believe these are all farmers here, including the president): I am not going to take up very much of your time, because I know you have other meetings to attend. I had an appointment for 6 o'clock (it is now 7:30), but I am in no hurry to go. [Laughter.] The time has passed, and I know my friends are just as mad as they can be, so I would prefer to stay here among you [great laughter] where we have a cordial welcome. It gives me great pleasure to meet you here tonight, and I thank the president and the faculty for giving me this opportunity to meet you.

The toast to which I am to respond is, I believe, "The Farmer and the State," and I may say, as one of the greatest orators of this State once said, and one of the most gallant soldiers ever produced, William H. Gibson, after he was licensed an exhorter, when he was about to address an audience, "I am going to take a text," he said, "because it is the fashion, not because I expect to stick to it." But I am certainly going to stick to that text. We should get along, as a State, very poorly, if it were not for the farmers in our State. We should have gotten along very poorly putting down the Rebellion, if it had not been for the farmers of this and every other State. [Applause.] The patriotic zeal with which they came forward and enlisted in honor

and defense of the flag is worthy that praise. Always among farmers there is patriotism, love of country and its flag, that love that would prompt a man to lose his life in defense of his country and flag. Among what people was that feeling exhibited more than among the farmers of Ohio? And many of the greatest men, of the generals and of the statesmen since that time have been farmers.

I am sorry to make the confession that I knew so little about this institution during all these years, and in fact, I knew very little about it until tonight. I remember, as Captain Cope, the secretary of this Board, brought me along through the park out here, I said, "This looks like the place we used to camp in 1861." He says, "This is the very place." I am sorry to say that I have not been through the park from that time till now. It was then a camp of Union soldiers. I have a very high respect for the farmers of Ohio, this State, of which you have a right to be proud, and which has more farmers than any other State in the Union. This statement I make from statistics that have been furnished me during the campaign, that there are over 254,256 farmers in the State of Ohio. Of course, this is not the largest number of owners of farms. There are other States where there are larger farms, but these are tracts of land in the State of Ohio that are known as farms, and where there is a State that is devoted so largely to agriculture as Ohio, it makes it a grand State, and I do not hesitate to say that Ohio is one of the grandest States in this Union of forty-five [applause], and these farmers are what make this grand State. When you come together to exchange views and to give your experiences, it must be of great benefit to you as farmers, and I know that whatever you breed, you will not breed discord among the people of

Ohio nor the country. [Great applause.]

Among the great men that we have in the country, and of our own State, there were many farmer boys. The gallant soldier and statesman that we elected today as United States Senator, to represent Ohio in the highest legislative body in the world, was raised a farmer boy. A man of whom I believe you all ought to be proud, whatever your personal feeling or political hope may be; a man who at the age of sixteen years enlisted in the cause of his country, and his name is Joseph Benson Foraker. [Applause.]

What man is there that we are prouder of than the statesman, the "wagon boy," who was once Governor of Ohio, Tom Corwin. Among the distinguished Governors of Ohio was one from this city, a man whom I knew well, and who made one of the best Governors of the State, but as to whether or not he was a farmer, I do not know, but I have no doubt he was, [laughter] was William Dennison. So I might go on and name a large number of great men, but I cannot take up your time for that.

All the prosperity we get either comes out of the ground or from the ground, and is managed by the farmers. If the farmers are not successful, we are not successful as manufacturers or merchants. I feel greatly interested always in the prosperity of the farmer. It has been my good fortune for years to help the farmers, and indirectly to help myself a little, [great laughter and continued applause] by furnishing the most improved machinery. And I did not forget the women of the country, either, the good housewives. I can remember the time, and I am not very old yet (but if I have to continue work long as I have worked for the last two or three days, I think I shall soon show age), when during the har-



vest there was a house full of men to feed and take care of, I felt, if I could give the women any relief by furnishing improved machinery, that I was doing a good work, and they would always hold me in grateful remembrance. [Laughter and applause.] Though the farmer may work from sun to sun, the woman's work is never done on the farm.

I have great faith in the people of the State of Ohio, and so far as I may have any influence with the legislature, I am going to tell them to legislate for the people, and that the closer they keep to the people, the better it will be for them. And I want them, and I shall endeavor to do it myself, to let every act of mine be in the interest of the whole people. If we do not do that, the people will soon change their officers, turn us out and put somebody else in.

The president has said he thought we didn't care much about results. That was not it. We did care, but we have always known that everything was going on right here, and now we are certain of it, since President Canfield has come. President Canfield, I will tell you, we are not going to leave you to yourself entirely; we are going to come out and see you and see how you are getting along, and I hope all these friends here tonight will join me in that promise, to take an interest in this institution and show our appreciation of it by coming here occasionally and seeing the president and seeing what is being done here.

The president says that this is yours, and that we are only the hired servants. Well, it is true I have not been in your employ but three days, and I have endeavored to serve you during that time the best I could, and I have been told my salary has been going right along. [Laughter.] I am glad to know that, my fellow citizens, but it has been a long time since I worked on a salary. [Laugh-

ter.] A man came over the other day and said to me, "I want you to open an account with my bank." I said, "I won't want any bank account here, will I? I won't have any money to put in a bank, will I?" He says, "The Governor gets a salary; I want you to deposit your salary." [Laughter.] I said, "Does the Governor get a salary?" He said, "Yes." "Well, I never thought about that; honestly, I never thought about it." [Laughter.] But it is going to come very handy [laughter], for times have been about as hard with the manufacturers as with the farmers [laughter], but I trust we are now on the eve of greater prosperity for the whole country; for all the people of the country. I do not want the farmers to get discouraged, for we are going to have better times, and I trust that you may all have good health and happiness and peace. Of course, we deplore war, but then if we happen to have war, the farmers would turn out. But I hope it will be peace and plenty we shall have. Let us all be able to say, if we can, and as we ought:

We live for every cause that needs assistance;  
For every wrong that needs resistance,  
For the future in the distance,  
And the good that we can do.

#### Response of Mr. Alva Agee.

*Mr. Toastmaster and Ladies and Gentlemen:* It has been the rule of my life to make no impromptu talks without careful preparation [laughter], and so I am breaking over the rule of my life and I fear I shall be sorry for it. I feel my incompetence to speak to this subject. It seems to me that I would have chosen some one of more experience in the work.

While I have studied our institute system some and the equipment of an institute lecturer, possibly some will not agree with me in my statement of just what an institute lecturer should have. My idea is that he should first have a few facts. They come in handy now and then. [Laugh-

ter.] I would just say that possibly that is not an absolute requirement [great laughter], but still I would name it among the things that a man should have. He should have serenity of spirit. He will go into a new place and they say "Why in the world doesn't Brother Ellis or Director Thorne or Professor Hunt come here?" and you say—you don't know what to say, and it is all smoothed over. So I say the institute lecturer must have serenity of spirit. He wants a woolen blanket with him for his health; then he wants a rope with him for his health also, when he feels he may have some difficulty in reaching his audience on account of failure to satisfy the audience, that he may leave through a window and in the stage. [Laughter.]

I would say that the farmers' institutes are teaching our farmers much. Among other things, I would say teaching them patience. [Laughter.] Our farmers hear a good story from a lecturer this year, and next year a lecturer is sent there and he tells the same old story and as the years go by the people learn patience. [Laughter.]

I believe we are teaching the farmers persistence. They come this year to learn how times may be made better in their homes. Failing to get what they come for they come the next year to hear that other lecturer, and this is continued from year to year, always probably failing to get exactly what they want. They do much like the old gentleman who was taking his seventh wife, and fearing a little local criticism, he said, "Well, I have concluded that just as long as the Lord takes I will take." [Laughter.]

Do I seem to treat the subject lightly? I would not leave that impression. Let me add one thing to the equipment of an institute speaker. That is, absolutely sincere desire to do anything that he can to be helpful to all those engaged in agriculture in this state. The institute is teaching

our farmers to think upon their feet. So many of us are like that steamboat that President Lincoln told about. The whistle, you know, required eighty pounds steam pressure, and the boiler would not contain but sixty, and every time the boat whistled it stood still till it got done whistling, and so when tongues are started the brain stands still. [Laughter.] The institutes are teaching our farmers to think upon their feet, and be able to make themselves felt. They are bringing our farmers together to consider the best methods in agriculture. Each man surrenders to the company what information he has, we compare notes and go back home much benefited as farmers. How about those where the state does not assign an institute? The farmers put their hands in their pockets and pay the bills of an independent institute. They are going to have a meeting even if they have to pay the expenses themselves.

Who are we to have? When I look back to the work begun by Secretary Chamberlain and carried on by our efficient Secretary, L. N. Bonham, and the work now being carried forward by Secretary Miller, to the entire satisfaction of our people, it seems to me that we have a grand educational institution. The State Board sends out these circulars so they can get these things right at home and it brings the farmers together and makes them better satisfied with the farm, and makes them better citizens, just what his Excellency, the Governor, says he would have us be. [Great Applause.]

#### Response of Ex-Secretary L. N. Bonham.

I believe a certain divine said, "There are two kinds of sermons: extempore written and extempore spoken sermons." I am like Brother Agee. It has always been my custom not to make any extempore speech until I had my speech well prepared, but in this case they caught me, anyway.



I think from the toast that has been given me, "The Institute and the Farmer," I might take for the text Horace Greeley's own saying, that "Of all the horned cattle that were useless for all practical purposes, the college graduate is the poorest." You know Horace was always saying extreme things, and that is one that I am not prepared to agree with him upon. It requires a good deal of pluck for a man in this day to disagree with Horace Greeley, but I want to say to the farmers of Ohio, that that is one thing he was sadly mistaken in. Why a man of his intelligence should be mistaken about that, I infer from the fact that his college education was sadly neglected. I find that the farmers who do not appreciate their relation to this University and to the other universities of the State are the men who have had no advantages of an early education. There are exceptions to that. I find in families where the mother or wife has had the chances of a liberal education, that a university or higher education is in good standing, and that they do not look upon the "college graduate" as the most worthless thing of "horned cattle." I am fortunately situated in my farm. It is in the shadow of Miami University. The first sight that meets my eye as I step from the hall in the morning is my Alma Mater, Miami University, and I am sorry to say, looking at it from the farmer's standpoint, that I do not find that the shadow of it adds to the fertility of my soil. That would be a very reasonable thing to expect from a university located so near, but we know it ought to increase the productiveness of the acres near to it. But if the farmers expect that kind of results from a university they will be sadly mistaken.

It is useless to attempt to speak of the great advantages to the farmer who may take advantage of the courses presented at such a Univer-

sity as this. Time will not permit me to present these advantages to you now, but I want to say to the young men present that I rejoice to see so many of you "rubbing up" against the professors of this institution, that so many of you have even enough interest to come within the walls of the University. It does you good, and brings you into a new atmosphere and new association, and will suggest to you new lines of thought and subjects of inquiry, and you will be a better man for it, even if you never take up a text-book in the University. [Applause.]

I want to indorse one thing that Brother Agee said about Institute work. That is what I call University extension of the right kind, and in the hands of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is an immense power and an immense responsibility. The man who appoints a lecturer to go out and impose himself upon an audience of 500 or 1,000 people who are assembled there, at the expense of the State has a vast responsibility. I have been there, and I know what it is. I always put myself in their places when I selected a gentleman to go to this audience or that. I pitied them sometimes, because it was the best I could do. [Laughter.] I, today, had a little joke that I thought to be something like it, when one of the speakers, who had been out this season attending institutes, was introduced by me to two or three gentlemen. He remarked to one of the gentlemen, "I was out to your institute and lectured last season," and the gentleman says, "I was there, but I don't recollect you." [Laughter.] I thought he must have made a striking impression on that audience. But accidents will sometimes happen. Our best plans will sometimes miscarry, but among the many speakers of the State, such occurrences do not often happen. I think that the institute work will be

a grand helper to the farmers of Ohio and to this institution. I congratulate Dr. Canfield in coming to this institution at a time when it is just gathering its forces up and getting hold of the people of Ohio. I remember, not many years ago, when the farmers of Ohio did not have much sympathy in this work. The institute work is helping this matter. It is leading the farmers to realize that there is need of a little deeper subsoiling in intellectual work, as well as in farming.

I am very glad to congratulate the friends of the University, and to say that with my association, which has been pretty extensive for the last few years with the farmers of the State, that they are beginning to take a lively interest in this institution. They are beginning to realize that there is work being done here for the farmers, and that the young men who have been here and gone home—and you will meet them at the institutes—will invariably stand up there as a good credential of the good work done here. He is able to stand upon his feet and present views that will bear thought and investigation by older men. I am very glad, too, to see that even the older men throughout the State are realizing the value of our instruction in agriculture. Some of them go so far in their appreciation of its importance, that they are claiming that we ought to have the principles of agriculture taught in our common schools, that are already overloaded with subjects, that we must begin to teach the children agriculture right in the start. I was so unfortunate as to be a school teacher myself, but I got out of that and, what was worse, became secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. I got out of that, and now I am a “high private” on the farm and have renewed my acquaintance with my wife. [Laughter.] I believe the time is coming when the Agricultural de-

partment of this institution will be greatly enlarged. The demand for scientific education is broadening, and is broadening men who long ago had no sympathy with scientific inquiry, and even the farmers are appreciating it, as well as the professors in those colleges, and there is a great hope of the work of this University that science and the broad application of science is coming up to take a stand with the old classics and literature, where it belongs. And I congratulate them on the advancement they have made, and ask the farmers to appreciate this work and take hold. The State has made a noble preparation, but it needs your assistance. It won't take more than two apples off your farm, and what is that? If it took ten apples, or ten times its worth? The institution is bound to become the crowning glory of Ohio, not only of her agricultural interests, her dairy, horticulture, mechanics, mining and her literary interests. God speed the day. [Great applause.]

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**Response of Director C. S. Plumb, of Indiana.**

*Mr. Toastmaster and Ladies and Gentlemen:* I will take your time just for a few moments, but I want to dwell upon a few points for certain persons in this room. When I came to the institution here this morning I was very much impressed with the young men here. I think it is one of the best gatherings that I have seen where the percentage of young men is so large.

Now, I want to carry you with me around in this university a little bit and look at the agricultural side of the Ohio State University from a neighbor's standpoint. I am a neighbor. There are two Hoosiers here and I am representing them.

One evening I strolled into one of the buildings and visited the agricultural club here. I found there a large number of earnest young men, industrious agricultural students, and I



wish you men who represent the farmers of Ohio could have heard those men discuss agricultural questions. One young man got up and gave an address upon the United States Department of Agriculture, and he described to the other young men there all the various departments of the government, the class of work they did and gave them a large amount of interesting information. I got a great deal of information myself, although I thought I knew something about it before. These young men there had papers that would be creditable to farmers' institutes of the State of Ohio.

Now, you have in connection with the University a Student Union, a new organization, as I understand it. The agricultural students of this University are so much interested in the welfare of agriculture of the State that they have seen fit to come together and organize a body that shall reach out all over the State of Ohio with just so many fingers here and there over the State, for the purpose of helping the agricultural interests. They are dead in earnest. They don't draw salaries. They want to help agriculture of the State.

If you will go down to the barn here you will find young men taking care of large herds of cattle earning their education, working as farmers and at the same time carrying on lines of scientific work.

There is a large poultry house down there carrying on experiments feeding poultry, various classes of foods to get the influence upon egg production. Down at the dairy we find young men working in a practical way. Now, oftentimes we do not appreciate what we have. We do not know when we are well provided for, and I do not believe that the farmers of the State of Ohio know as much as they should know about this institution. You ought to have a thousand agricultural students here. The agricultural de-

partment of this institution ought to be built up so that it would be known throughout the length and breadth of this land. It is going in the right direction. You have here in Professor Hunt and President Canfield workmen that are working with their shoulders to the wheel [applause] and it behooves every farmer in this room who is interested in his business, before going away, to make his influence felt in the interest of this institution of Ohio. The young men who go out from this institution to carry on a higher class of farming are certain to do a great work for the State of Ohio, and every man going into a community will have an influence that might never have come there. So the attendance of this agricultural department ought to grow and every man here ought to be a means of making it grow. You can make no mistake in taking this step, and you ought to be in touch with the people at the head of this institution, and if you are, I am certain that the time will come when you will be proud of it. You ought to be proud of it as it is, and your pride will grow more and more. A State has occasion to be proud of such an institution as this. I think we have a great institution over in Indiana, but there is no such a thing as jealousy in education. Educational people are the least jealous in the world, and as a representative of our sister State, Indiana, I should like to see the agricultural institution of this State grow and become as a "green bay tree." I believe you can help this institution in this direction, and as one who is deeply interested in agricultural education, I say speed the day when this institution will be among the greatest agricultural ones in the country. [Great applause.]

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**Response of Mr. J. F. Greene.**

*Mr. Toastmaster and Ladies and Gentlemen:* The time has arrived for us to adjourn, and I do not think



I can do better than to indorse what was said by my friend who just preceded me. I believe in an educated farmer. I believe that such an one is worth more to himself and worth more to the world than the farmer who is not educated. He can achieve greater success upon his own farm and he can certainly much better fulfill his duties beyond the horizon of his own farm. The time was when our soil was virgin and rich, that it required but very little skill to be a successful farmer, and it was a common saying that "any fool can farm," but the conditions have greatly changed and we have to deal with a great many obstacles that were unknown to our forefathers. You know it used to be the custom when there was a family on the farm to choose the brightest boy for a lawyer, and the next smartest for a preacher, and the next for a doctor, and if they had one that didn't know much they would make him a farmer. [Laughter.] But things have reversed now. It requires the best boy on the farm to be a successful farmer, and if we have a poor fool on the farm we make him a lawyer. [Great laughter.]

I believe that the common schools and all our schools should have an eye to the duties and vocation of the farmer in after life, and I would be in favor, in addition to the things that are required in the qualifications of the common school teacher, of having it added to the primary essentials; and this might be very easily done by simply having the qualification required by law that a teacher, in order to secure a certificate, must pass these primary studies. And I believe that an act of the Legislature, simple as it is, would do as much to direct our boys' and girls' attention to something greater in this line, and it would have a tendency to direct them to this great institution where they could launch out and learn more of these great influences that must have so much

to do with success upon the farm in the future. I said that an educated farmer is worth more outside of the horizon of his own farm, and by this I mean the high duties of citizenship. We make a mistake if we are so selfish in our education that we do not take into account in the education the great duties that are to come to us in this great Republic. We sometimes find fault because we have thought the farmer is not appreciated as he should be, and is not recognized as he should be, and has not recognition along with other lines of social and intellectual life that our more fortunate friends in other vocations have, but I have very little sympathy for the farmer, because I believe that it is in his power, and he has no one to blame but himself, if he is not one of the best citizens of the land in moral intelligence and intellectual worth. [Applause.] I say, I believe in an educated farmer, and if we have educated farmers, we must educate the boys on the farm, and the girls, too, because I believe that it is just as important that the farmer's companion should be intelligent and keep along with him in line, as it is for the farmer himself. And I am glad that this institution here has recognized that fact, and we have in this institution, as I understand it, over 150 young women who are being trained along with the young men in this institution.

The farmer should be educated, I say, because he is of more value to himself and of more value to others, and I want to say that we, as farmers, ought to look kindly on this institution, and we ought to give it our moral support, and ought to give it our children. We ought to send all of them here and have them educated by the State University, and I believe that we shall get a better idea and better conception of the grand work that is being done here, and we shall become more in sympathy and in

closer touch with it, because of our meeting here tonight. [Great Applause.]

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### The Ohio State Horticultural Society.

The midwinter meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held in Dayton, February 19 and 20. There is every reason to believe that this will be one of the best meetings ever held by the Society.

The local arrangements are being carefully made by the Montgomery Horticultural Society, one of the oldest, strongest and most efficient county societies in the State.

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### Additional Tributes to the Memory of Dr. Townshend.

The following extracts from letters recently received by Professor Lazenby, will be read with interest. The first is from Prof. Samuel Johnson, of Michigan, and the second from Prof. J. C. Arthur, the well-known botanist of Purdue University, Indiana:

"I had come to regard Dr. Townshend very highly as a man and as a teacher of agriculture, and I am glad to read these kind and fervent tributes from those who had been associated with him so long. I sincerely hope you may secure the needed appropriation to erect the 'Townshend Memorial Hall.' In no other way could his memory, and the work he has done, be perpetuated so well, as in such a memorial."

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"To me Dr. Townshend was a very dear friend. He gave me my first help in botany. This was during my first year in College, and before any provision had been made for teaching the science. \* \* \* I wanted to preserve my flowers, but had never seen an herbarium specimen, and he showed me how to proceed. I think some of these specimens, gathered that first year of College life, due to a purely spontaneous love of the science

under the doctor's genial encouragement, are still in existence in the collections of the Ohio State University. The loan of a copy of Darwin's 'Origin of Species' at about this time, made a strong impression on me. I can safely say that no other one of my college instructors has so much influenced my life. His friendship and interest remained to the end."

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Professor Lazenby has secured ten samples of Paris Green from different sections of the State, and is having the same analyzed by Professor Weber. There has been so much complaint of the adulteration of this indispensable insecticide that the State Horticultural Society has determined to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

The class in elementary Horticulture visited the extensive greenhouses and conservatory of the Central State Hospital one day last week.

A critical examination of the new conservatory at Franklin Park will be made by the same class in the near future.

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The last meeting of the Columbus Horticultural Society, which was held in Horticultural Hall, was a signal and all-inspiring success. The attendance was large and the exercises equally interesting and profitable.

It should be remembered that these meetings are held the last Saturday of each month, and that a cordial invitation to attend is extended to all.

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Renick W. Dunlap, '95, a graduate of the Agricultural department, has located permanently in Kingston, where he will engage extensively in farming and all agricultural work.

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Professor Gibbs lectured last week in the northwestern part of the State before Farmers' Institutes.



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